



United States  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 5

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



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Final Revised Community

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Involvement Plan

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for the

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Skinner Landfill Superfund Site

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West Chester Township, Ohio

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U.S. EPA Contract Number: 68-W7-0026

U.S. EPA Work Assignment Number: 012-CRCR-05ZZ

August 2000



**FINAL**

***REVISED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN***  
**SKINNER LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE**  
**WEST CHESTER, OHIO**  
**AUGUST 2000**

**CONTRACT NUMBER: 68-W7-0026**  
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## 1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) developed this Revised Community Involvement Plan (CIP) in preparation for community involvement activities to be conducted prior to and during the cleanup activities at the Skinner Landfill Superfund Site in West Chester, Ohio. The purpose of this document is to provide information about community concerns and present a plan that will enhance communication between local residents and U.S. EPA as the cleanup at the site progresses. U.S. EPA completed the initial Community Relations Plan in August 1985. The initial Community Relations Plan summarized the site history, the history of community involvement, key concerns of local officials and residents, and community relations activities to be conducted during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

(Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Attachment A.)

The initial Community Relations Plan developed in 1985 noted that the primary concerns expressed by those interviewed included concern regarding what types of wastes could be in the landfill, the potential nuisance (traffic, noise, odor, etc.) presented by the initiation of the investigation, potential hazards posed to the children at Union Elementary School from truck traffic or releases of hazardous gases, and the potential for further delays.

The objective of community involvement is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the cleanup of Superfund sites. The Superfund community involvement program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively soliciting comments and information from the public. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities are able to provide valuable information on local history, citizen involvement, and site conditions.
- By expressing its concerns, the community is able to assist U.S. EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

Information presented in this Revised CIP was obtained from U.S. EPA, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA), Ohio Department of Health (ODH), and through interviews with local officials, community leaders, and residents of West Chester. The interviews were conducted in April 2000.

This CIP consists of the following sections:

- An explanation of the Superfund Process.
- A description and brief history of the site.
- A profile of the West Chester community.
- A discussion of issues and concerns raised during the community interviews.
- A discussion of community involvement objectives for the site and activities designed to implement them.

This CIP contains the following attachments:

- A glossary of acronyms and technical terms.
- A list of locations for public meetings and information repositories.
- A list of contacts and interested groups.

U.S. EPA Region 5 has the lead responsibility for managing the cleanup activities, and will oversee technical and community involvement work at the site. Ohio EPA is providing a supporting role to U.S. EPA. The **potentially responsible parties (PRPs)** are responsible for cleanup of the site under U.S. EPA oversight.

## 1.1 A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**, also called **Superfund**. CERCLA authorizes U.S. EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. The 1980 law also established a \$1.6 billion fund to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites where parties

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responsible for the releases are unable or unwilling to address contamination problems. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**, increasing the size of the fund to about \$8.5 billion. SARA expired in 1993 and is in the process of being amended and reauthorized.

After a site is discovered, it is inspected, usually by a state agency. The state or U.S. EPA then scores the site using a system called the **hazard ranking system (HRS)**. The HRS takes into account:

- Possible health risks to the human population.
- Potential hazards (e.g., from contaminated soil, contaminated **ground water**, fire, explosion, etc.) created by the chemicals at the site.
- Potential exposure (e.g., from touching, eating, or breathing).
- Potential for the substances at the site to pollute or harm the environment.

If the HRS score indicates that potential site contamination problems are serious, the site is included on the U.S. EPA **National Priorities List (NPL)**, a national roster of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous wastes sites. Sites on the NPL are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund Program.

After placement on the NPL, an RI/FS is planned and conducted. The RI:

- Identifies the types of contaminants present at and near the site.
- Assesses the degree of contamination.
- Characterizes potential risks to the community and environment.

The FS evaluates alternatives to address environmental problems at the site.

At the completion of the RI/FS, U.S. EPA will hold a **public comment period** on the alternatives. At the end of the public comment period, the final cleanup plan will be approved and designed. The design and cleanup phase is referred to as the **Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)**.

If one or more parties believed to be responsible for site contamination problems are identified, these PRPs may conduct the RI/FS under U.S. EPA supervision. If no PRPs are found, or the PRPs do not agree to conduct the RI/FS, the investigation is conducted by U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA may, through legal action, later recover from the PRPs any costs associated with the investigation. At the Skinner Landfill Site, several PRPs have been identified and they have agreed to design and clean up the site. The PRPs and/or U.S. EPA may also, through legal action, later recover some of the cost from other remaining PRPs if they exist.

If, at any time in the process, the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, U.S. EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**.



## 2. SITE BACKGROUND

### 2.1 SITE LOCATION

The Skinner Landfill is located approximately 15 miles north of Cincinnati, Ohio, in Butler County. (See Site Location Map on page 2-8.) The site lies one-half mile south of the intersection of I-75 and Cincinnati-Dayton Road in West Chester Township (formerly called Union Township). The Skinner Landfill Site is comprised of roughly 78 acres of hilly terrain and is bordered on the south by the east fork of Mill Creek, on the east by railroad tracks, on the west by Cincinnati-Dayton Road, and on the north by wooded land. The nearest residential area lies to the west along Cincinnati-Dayton Road and along the access road to the site. Union Elementary School is located on Cincinnati-Dayton Road, across from the site access road.

### 2.2 SITE HISTORY

Prior to 1934, the site was used for mining sand and gravel. From approximately 1934 through 1990, the Skinner family owned and operated a private landfill at the site at which wide variety of wastes, including construction and demolition debris, household garbage, and a variety of chemical wastes were disposed. A low area in the center of the site, referred to as the waste lagoon, was used for the disposal of paint wastes, ink wastes, creosote, pesticides, and other chemical wastes. From 1963 to 1976, residents near the site periodically contacted the Butler County Board of Health and the Southwestern Ohio Air Pollution Control Agency (SWOAPCA) with complaints about heavy smoke coming from the site. When Union Township Fire Department officials responded to a reported fire at the site in 1976, they noticed a lagoon containing black oily liquid. Ohio EPA officials were informed of the discovery of the lagoon and Ohio EPA responded by attempting to inspect the site. At that time, a member of the Skinner family denied Ohio EPA permission to investigate the area where the recent fire occurred. Ohio EPA and several detectives from the Butler County Sheriff's Department then returned with a search warrant and found over 100 55-gallon drums reportedly containing industrial and chemical wastes. During a subsequent visit to the site by Ohio EPA officials, Albert Skinner advised Ohio EPA not to walk near the waste lagoon because the lagoon contained buried mustard gas, nerve gas, and explosive devices. Therefore, Ohio EPA and U.S. Army officials returned to the site to inspect and sample the lagoon area. At that time, Albert Skinner retracted his claims that ordnance and explosive devices were

present at the site. Record searches performed by the U.S. Army revealed no records indicating the shipment of ordnance or explosives from the U.S. Army to the Skinner Landfill Site. The samples were found to contain pesticides, some **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)**, and **heavy metals**.

Between August 1977 and January 1979, Ohio EPA and the Ohio Attorney General's Office repeatedly tried to obtain a court order requiring the Skinners to remove the wastes disposed of on the site. The court rejected those requests, but ordered the Skinner family to stop all disposal activities unless granted permission by Ohio EPA and the Butler County Board of Health. In 1982, the Skinner Landfill property was placed on the NPL to be investigated and cleaned up.

By 1987, U.S. EPA completed Phase I of the RI, and the report was issued in December 1988. U.S. EPA initiated Phase II of the RI and the FS in January 1989. The completed RI determined the extent of contamination. The Baseline Risk Assessment examined current and future risks from the site, and the FS identified and compared five potential cleanup alternatives for the Skinner Landfill Site.

## 2.3 SITE INVESTIGATION

### 2.3.1 Remedial Investigation

The initial phases of an RI/FS began in September 1984. U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA separated the RI into two phases. During Phase I of the RI, U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA found no significant contamination moving off site that would immediately affect nearby residents or the environment. The primary purpose of Phase II of the RI was to acquire additional information to more fully characterize the nature and extent of the contamination, the movement or potential movement pathways of contaminants, and the **hydrogeology** of the site sufficiently to select an appropriate cleanup method during the FS. This new information was used to evaluate the potential risk to public health and the environment.

Phase II activities included:

- A study of the geology (composition of the soil, rocks, etc.) underneath the site.
- A study of the flow of the ground water underneath the site.
- Sampling and analysis of ground water.
- Sampling and analysis of surface water and sediment in creeks and ponds at or near the site.
- Sampling and analysis of soil.
- Sampling and characterizing the buried waste lagoon.
- Sampling and characterizing the buried pit.

The results of Phase II of the RI concluded that:

- There are four major areas of concern, a buried waste lagoon/landfill, the buried pit, an area near the metal storage area, and an area located near the East Fork of Mill Creek. (See Site Diagram on page 2-9.)
- Chemical compounds detected in the buried waste lagoon and around the site include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), **semi-volatiles**, pesticides, metals, **polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**, **dioxins**, and **furans**.
- The laboratory analysis of water samples collected from Duck Pond and Dump Creek did not reveal significant amounts of contamination.
- There is limited potential for the contaminants to move off site. The primary routes for off-site movement involve contaminants **leaching** into the ground water and contaminants in the East Fork of Mill Creek and Skinner Creek.

### **2.3.2 Baseline Risk Assessment**

The RI Report contains an assessment of potential risks to human health called a Baseline Risk Assessment. The other portions of the RI determined which contaminants are present, the levels at which they are present, and where they are located. Using this information, the potential

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health risk posed by existing or future contact with contaminants was assessed.

The Baseline Risk Assessment determined:

- The greatest cancer risks associated with current exposures are from contaminated soil at the site.
- The greatest cancer risk associated with future exposure could result from exposure to the waste lagoon, contaminated soil on the site, contaminated ground water, and contaminated water in Mill Creek.
- The greatest current potential non-cancer health effects may result from exposure to the waste lagoon, contaminated soil on the site, contaminated ground water, and contaminated water in Mill Creek. Non-cancer health effects are effects that are harmful, but not cancer causing. Examples include damage to organs such as the liver or kidneys, neurological disorders, lead poisoning, etc.
- The greatest future non-cancer health effects may result from exposure to contaminated soil on the site, contaminated ground water, and contaminated water in Mill Creek.

It is important to note that the estimates of future exposures are based on hypothetical assumptions about the potential uses of the site. U.S. EPA is taking action to clean up the Skinner Landfill Site because these risks are considered unacceptable.

### **2.3.3 Feasibility Study**

In 1992, U.S. EPA completed an FS that evaluated cleanup alternatives for the site. Complete descriptions of those alternatives are in the final RI/FS Report, which is located in the site Information Repositories at the West Chester Public Library and the Township Administration Building.

The following is a list of the alternatives U.S. EPA considered in 1992:

#### **Alternative 1 – No Action.**

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**Alternative 2** – Incineration of lagoon wastes, **capping** (multi-layer), control of ground water using **slurry walls** and collection trenches, collection and treatment of contaminated ground water.

**Alternative 3** – Capping (multi-layer), control of ground water using slurry walls and collection trenches, collection and treatment of contaminated ground water.

**Alternative 4** – Capping (single-layer), control of ground water using slurry walls and collection trenches, collection and treatment of contaminated ground water.

**Alternative 5** – Incineration of lagoon wastes, capping (multi-layer), control of ground water using slurry walls and collection trenches, collection and treatment of contaminated ground water, and soil vapor extraction (SVE).

#### **2.3.4 The April 1992 Proposed Plan**

In April 1992, U.S. EPA's recommended alternative was Alternative 5. Alternative 5 would involve excavating, incinerating, and solidifying soil from the buried waste lagoon. The treated soil would then be re-deposited in the excavated site along with impacted soil, sediment, and materials from other areas of the site. This area would then be capped with a multi-layer, hazardous waste cap. Alternative 5 differs significantly from each of the other alternatives in that SVE would be conducted to remove remaining VOCs from the soil in the landfill. The SVE system draws air containing VOCs to the surface, where the air is treated to remove the contaminants.

#### **2.3.5 The April/May 1992 Public Comment Period**

Before selecting the final cleanup plan, U.S. EPA considered state and public comments received during the public comment period held from April 27, 1992, to May 27, 1992. U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA sponsored a public meeting in West Chester on May 20, 1992, to explain the alternatives considered and to allow an opportunity for the public to comment on the alternatives during the official comment period. Due to the large response during the comment period, the public comment period was extended to accommodate additional comments from the community. A second public meeting was held on July 29, 1992, to address unanswered questions raised at the May 20, 1992, meeting. Due to concerns expressed at the July meeting by the public and local government

officials, U.S. EPA decided to alter its decision-making approach to this site. A decision was made to divide the site cleanup into two components. A decision on the major aspects of the cleanup such as incineration, capping, and ground-water treatment, was delayed pending further public input. The comment period for the major aspects of the cleanup remained open indefinitely to allow U.S. EPA to address the community concerns relating to incineration and other alternative cleanup methods. U.S. EPA also determined the need to re-evaluate the final cleanup alternatives being proposed.

### ***2.3.6 The September 1992 ROD for the Interim Cleanup***

While U.S. EPA was in the process of re-evaluating the final cleanup alternatives, in August 1992, U.S. EPA decided to propose an interim cleanup. This interim cleanup included installation of a fence around the site and provisions for an alternate water supply to certain homes. The comment period for the interim cleanup was extended to August 31, 1992. The **Record of Decision (ROD)** for the interim cleanup was signed on September 30, 1992.

### ***2.3.7 The December 1992 Proposed Plan***

After re-evaluating the final cleanup alternatives, in December 1992, U.S. EPA determined that its recommended cleanup alternative would be Alternative 3 as described in the April 1992 **Proposed Plan**. The shift was from incineration as proposed in the April 1992 Proposed Plan to containment as in the December 1992 Proposed Plan. Alternative 3 involved consolidation and multi-layer capping of contaminated soil and collection and above ground treatment of contaminated ground water. The purpose of the cap was to reduce the amount of precipitation that seeps into the ground and flows through the contaminated waste materials and into the ground water beneath.

### ***2.3.8 The January/February 1993 Public Comment Period and ROD***

Again, before selecting the final cleanup plan, U.S. EPA considered state and public comments received during the public comment period held from January 11, 1993, to February 9, 1993. After reviewing comments

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received during the comment period, U.S. EPA selected the recommended alternative (Alternative 3) as the final cleanup plan for the site. The ROD for the final cleanup was then signed on June 4, 1993.

## 2.4 HEALTH SURVEY

The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) conducted a health survey in 1993 in cooperation with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The health assessment evaluated the information collected during previous investigations, examined the potential ways by which people off site could be exposed to contaminants from the site, and whether or not there was a potential health risk to people off site. The health assessment concluded that there was no evidence that anyone off site was currently being exposed to contaminants at levels that would pose a public health concern. A copy of this assessment is available for review at the West Chester Township Administration Building.

## 2.5 PRP NEGOTIATIONS

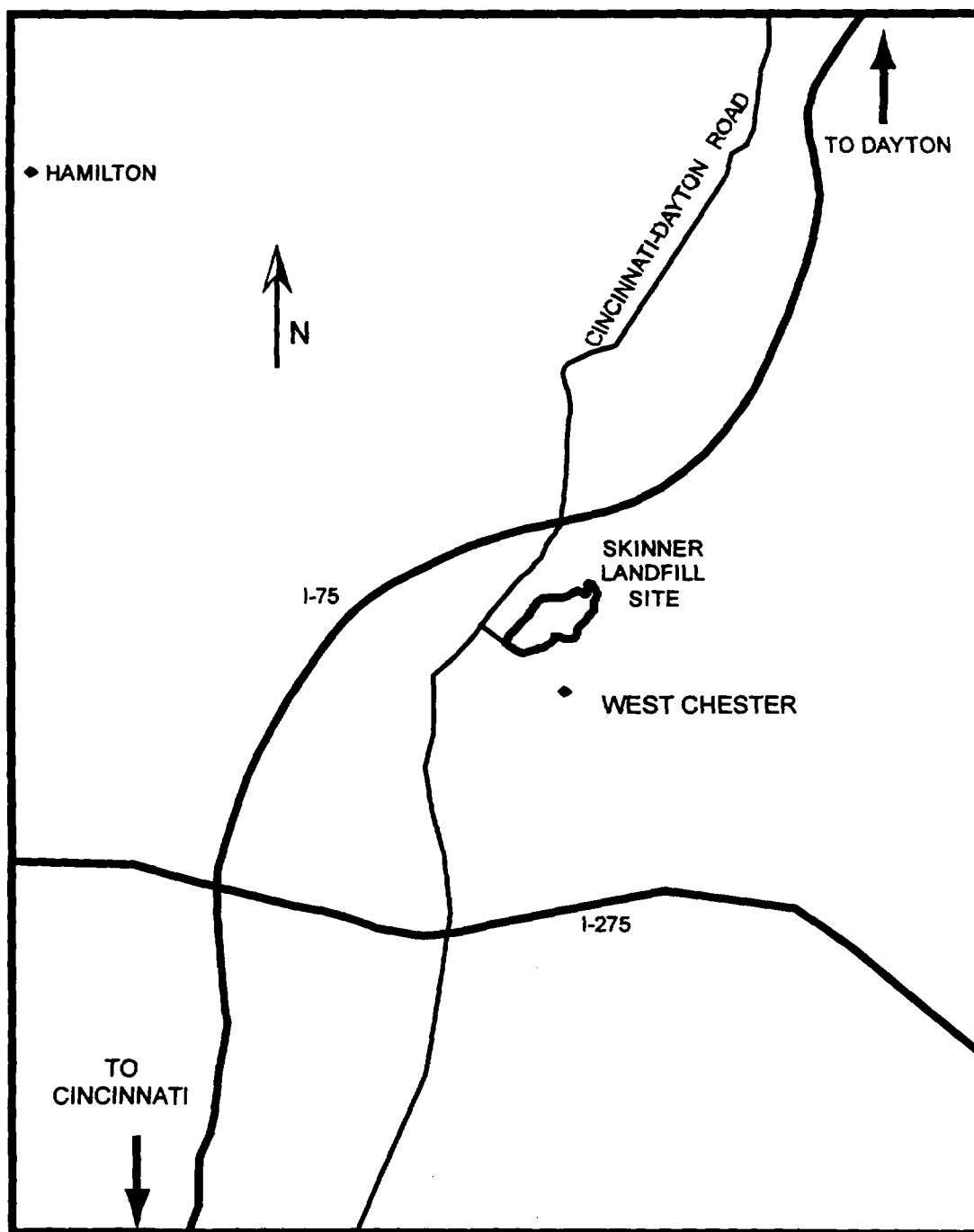
From 1993 to 2000, the PRPs at the site conducted negotiations to determine how the cleanup costs would be divided. This process was particularly difficult at this site for several reasons including the large number of PRPs involved, legal challenges to U.S. EPA's chosen cleanup plan, and legal challenges to the allocation of responsibility and distribution of cost proposed. Nonetheless, on May 25, 2000, a group of PRPs signed a legal agreement called a **consent decree** agreeing to conduct and pay for the cleanup. This group consists primarily of 13 companies and site owners. An additional 48 companies and five municipalities have agreed to pay a smaller portion of the cleanup.

## 2.6 REMEDIAL DESIGN/REMEDIAL ACTION

U.S. EPA has entered into an agreement with the PRPs to have the PRPs design and implement the cleanup. Once the design is complete, it will be implemented. All work will be performed under U.S. EPA's oversight with support from Ohio EPA.

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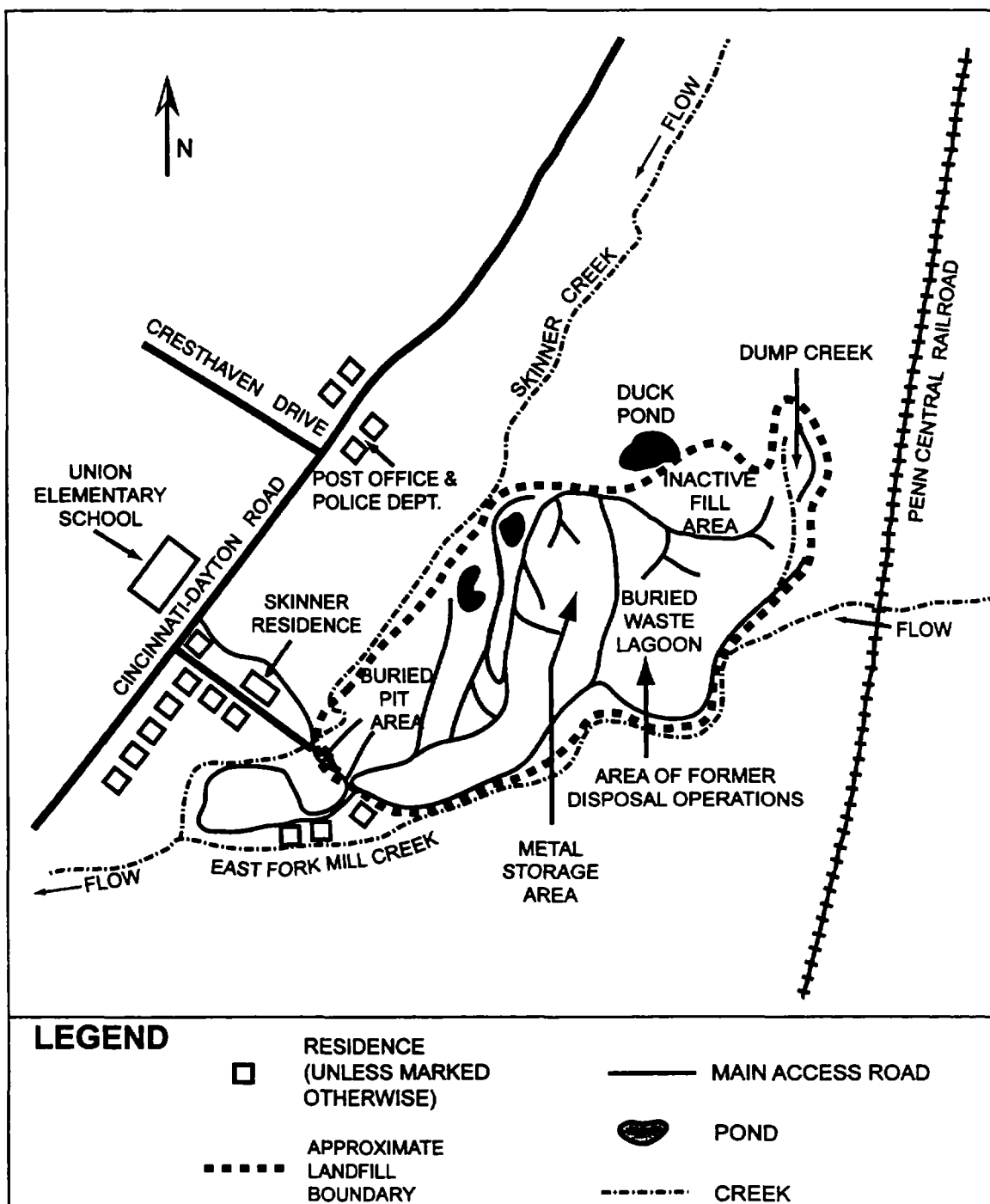
**Figure 1**  
**Site Location Map**  
**Skinner Landfill Superfund Site**  
**West Chester, Ohio**



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**Figure 2**  
**Site Diagram**  
**Skinner Landfill Superfund Site**  
**West Chester, Ohio**



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### **3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE AND HISTORY**

The Skinner Landfill Site consists of a 78-acre area within West Chester Township (formerly called Union Township), Butler County, Ohio. West Chester is located approximately 15 miles north of the city of Cincinnati, 10 miles southeast of Hamilton, and 30 miles south of Dayton. West Chester is primarily a residential community.

In March 2000, citizens of Union Township voted to change the township name to West Chester Township. The name change went into effect on June 28, 2000. The name change will hopefully help avoid confusion with the other 28 Union Townships in the state of Ohio.

Name changes are common for this part of Ohio. In the early 1800s the village of West Chester was known as Hogtown due to its propensity for hog farming. The name soon changed to Mechanicsburgh, since many of the machinists who created and maintained farm implements lived in the small community. In 1824, the U.S. Postal Service established a post office for the area, just east of Mechanicsburgh and, for no specific reason, named it the Chester branch. This led to enough addressing confusion that, in 1826, both the post office and village were renamed West Chester, since the village was west of the Chester post office. More historical information can be found in "A History of Union Township, Butler County, Ohio" a book by Virginia Shewalter.

Since the early 1980s, West Chester has made a name for itself as one of the best places to live in greater Cincinnati. It is located along I-75 with easy access to both Cincinnati and Dayton. West Chester Township has become one of the fastest growing townships in the state, nearly tripling its population during the past 20 years. The township encompasses 35 square miles.

##### **3.1.1 Population and Education**

According to the Bureau of Census, the 1998 population of Union Township was 56,189 people. For the same year, Equifax National Business Systems reported the population of Butler County to be 331,065 people and the Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce reported the

population of Cincinnati Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) to be 1,955,080 people.

For Butler County, 29 percent of the population was under the age of 17 in 1998. Fourteen percent were between the ages of 18 and 29 and, 14 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39. Forty to 49 year-olds made up 19 percent of the population while 13 percent were between the ages of 50 and 59. Eleven percent of the population was 60 or older. In 1998, the population was 94.17 percent Caucasian, 2.55 percent African American, and 3.29 percent other ethnic background. In Butler County, 89.1 percent of people age 25 and older attained a high school degree or higher and, of those, 36.5 percent attained a bachelors degree or higher.

### **3.1.2 Industry and Economic Profile**

In 1998, the average household income in Butler County was \$83,874, the median was \$70,706 and the per capita income was \$28,697. In Butler County, the median home value was \$94,349. In Union Township the median home value was \$149,190.

According to the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, the 1998 unemployment rate in Butler County was 3.4 percent. The unemployment rate in Cincinnati CMSA was 3.3 percent.

In 1998, the occupations of persons 16 years old and older living in Butler County broke down into the following categories: executive and management, 19.5 percent; professional, 19.7 percent; technical support, 4.4 percent; sales, 15.9 percent; administrative support occupations, 15.7 percent; service, 6.8 percent; precision production, 8.2 percent; machine operators, 4.0 percent; transportation, 3.1 percent; handlers and laborers, 2.2 percent; and 0.5 percent other.

The 1990 Census reported the breakdown of persons 16 and older employed in industry as follows: finance and service, 34.2 percent; manufacturing, 27.5 percent; retail trade, 15.8 percent; construction, 4.5 percent; transportation/utilities, 5.1 percent; wholesale/warehousing, 12.0 percent; agriculture/mining, 0.8 percent; and public administration, 0.1 percent. In 1998, the top manufacturing sector employers were: Hudson/Pierre Foods, with 700 employees; Buschman Company, with 650 employees; OPW Fueling Components, with 400 employees; CTL Aerospace Inc., with 300 employees; Winn Packaging, with 300 employees; Intermec Media Products, with 254 employees; MicroAge Computer, with 250 employees; and Corporate Express, with 246 employees.

### 3.2 PAST COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITH THE SITE

Community concerns about the Skinner Landfill Site have fluctuated over the years. In 1963, according to U.S. EPA files, the community opposed the granting of a permit by the Butler County Board of Health to Albert Skinner for the operation of a sanitary landfill on the property. State records indicate that during 1963, a residents' association, called the Union Township Improvement Association, claimed that the site was a dangerous nuisance. The Union Township Improvement Association pressed the health department to investigate the operations of the site. In August 1963, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* reported that Mr. Skinner was arrested for violating county zoning regulations.

In early 1964, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* published another article about Mr. Skinner's unsuccessful efforts to obtain county approval for a permit to install an incinerator on his property. The article reported that more than 100 residents attended a county-held hearing to express their opposition to the permit. Mr. Skinner withdrew the permit application because of errors in the application.

From 1963 to 1976, residents complained frequently, sometimes several times a day, to the Butler County Board of Health and Township Fire Department about noxious odors and smoke emanating from the site and excessive truck traffic going into the site property. The 1976 fire and subsequent investigative activities at the site attracted considerable attention from the residents.

On June 21, 1976, Ohio EPA prepared a press release stating that, at that point, sampling of the ground water in the area surrounding the landfill had not revealed contamination. Ohio EPA was then in the process of determining whether or not future contamination of the ground water was possible.

Between August 1977 and January 1979, Ohio EPA and the Ohio Attorney General's Office repeatedly tried to obtain a court order requiring the Skinners to remove the wastes disposed of on the site. The court rejected those requests, but ordered the Skinner family to stop all disposal activities unless granted permission by Ohio EPA and the Butler

County Board of Health. In 1982, the Skinner Landfill was placed on the NPL.

In April 1985, U.S. EPA representatives traveled to West Chester to conduct community interviews to develop the Community Relations Plan. U.S. EPA met with representatives of Ohio EPA, the Butler County Health Department, and Union Township. Information obtained during these interviews was then compiled and U.S. EPA developed the original Community Relations Plan. The primary concerns expressed by those interviewed in 1985 included what types of wastes could be in the landfill, the potential nuisance (traffic, noise, odor, etc.) presented by the initiation of the investigation, potential hazards posed to the children at Union Elementary School from truck traffic or releases of hazardous gases, and the potential for further delays.

On March 6, 1986, U.S. EPA held a public meeting to brief residents on the RI/FS to be conducted at the Skinner Landfill Superfund Site. In addition to the public meeting, U.S. EPA published a fact sheet in March 1986 explaining the site background, RI/FS activities, the Superfund process, the location of the Information Repository, and contact information.

In April 1987, U.S. EPA developed and distributed a fact sheet summarizing the results of the first phase of the RI and describing the activities planned for the second phase of the RI.

On October 30, 1987, U.S. EPA published a press release stating that U.S. EPA had issued a legal order requiring the owners of the Skinner Landfill to allow U.S. EPA access to the site without interference. According to the press release, beginning in April 1987, the owners of the landfill piled concrete and metal materials on top of areas designated for study during the RI. The materials had prevented U.S. EPA from continuing the fieldwork necessary to complete the RI.

From March 18 through April 12, 1991, U.S. EPA operated a hotline for citizens to call anonymously to report information on waste disposal activities and polluters that may have contributed to the contamination at the Skinner Landfill. Calls to the hotline provided U.S. EPA with valuable information regarding activities at the landfill.

On June 20, 1991, U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA held a public meeting in West Chester to explain the findings of both phases of the RI and future activities at the site. In addition to the public meeting, U.S. EPA developed and distributed a fact sheet summarizing the results of the second phase of the RI.

In April 1992, U.S. EPA completed a Proposed Plan for the Skinner Landfill Site. In the Proposed Plan U.S. EPA presented a summary of the RI, Baseline Risk Assessment, and FS for the site. The Proposed Plan presented five cleanup alternatives and made a recommendation to implement Alternative 5, which involved incineration, as the best cleanup alternative. In May 1992, U.S. EPA also developed and distributed a fact sheet answering questions regarding the incineration of hazardous waste. U.S. EPA then held a public meeting on May 20, 1992, to discuss the five cleanup alternatives, the Proposed Plan, and to collect public comments. A second public meeting was held on July 29, 1992, to address more questions raised at the May 20, 1992, meeting. Members of the community were encouraged to attend the public meetings to discuss the proposed cleanup alternatives for the site. U.S. EPA accepted written comments during a public comment period held between April 27 and May 27, 1992. U.S. EPA recorded all comments to address them in a **Responsiveness Summary**, as part of the ROD. Due to the large number of comments received and high interest of the community, the comment period was extended.

On August 7, 1992, U.S. EPA distributed a press release in response to the West Chester community comments on the U.S. EPA proposed cleanup alternatives. The press release stated that U.S. EPA would select an interim cleanup for the site, including the installation of a fence around the site and provisions for an alternative water supply to certain homes. According to the press release, the comment period on the interim remedy was extended until August 31, 1992. Subsequently, the ROD for the interim cleanup was completed and signed on September 30, 1992. In the release, U.S. EPA proposed to devote additional time to answering community concerns regarding the final cleanup plan before selecting a final cleanup plan for the site. The comment period for the final cleanup plan remained open so that U.S. EPA could address community concerns about the cleanup alternatives for the site.

In August 1992, the West Chester Coalition on the Skinner Landfill Cleanup formed and included representatives from the Union Township Board, the Chamber of Commerce, Citizens Lobby for Environmental

Action Now (CLEAN), the Union Township School Board, the Old West Chester Merchants Association, the Union School Parent Teacher Association, the Home Builders Association and a number of local residents. U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA representatives met with the coalition biweekly for approximately three months to discuss the site. Meetings covered a broad range of topics including: site description, distribution of contamination, site history, Army waste issues, waste classification, and alternative technologies for cleanup of the lagoon waste materials. On November 18, 1992, the West Chester Coalition on the Skinner Landfill Cleanup held a meeting to discuss the cleanup alternatives, the Coalition's opposition to the U.S. EPA recommended alternative involving incineration, and to make a decision as to which cleanup alternative the Coalition preferred U.S. EPA implement. As a result, the West Chester Coalition on the Skinner Landfill Cleanup unanimously recommended that Alternative 3 (as presented in the April 1992 Proposed Plan) be implemented at the site.

U.S. EPA subsequently re-evaluated its recommendation of Alternative 5 (involving incineration) over Alternative 3 (containment) partly because of the strong community opposition to incineration. U.S. EPA continued to believe that incineration was a viable and effective technology that could be safely applied at the Skinner Landfill Site; however, U.S. EPA did not believe that community acceptance would be readily obtained in West Chester.

In December 1992, U.S. EPA prepared a Proposed Plan fact sheet re-evaluating the cleanup alternatives for the Skinner Landfill Site. U.S. EPA invited the public to comment on Alternative 3 as the best possible alternative for the site, and to comment on all of the alternatives prior to selecting a final cleanup plan. The comment period was held from January 11, 1993 to February 9, 1993. After reviewing comments received during the public comment period, U.S. EPA selected the Recommended Alternative (Alternative 3) as the final cleanup plan for the site. The ROD was then signed on June 4, 1993, and is available for review in the Information Repositories at the West Chester Public Library and West Chester Township Administration Building.

### 3.3 KEY COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

On April 3 - 5, 2000, representatives of U.S. EPA met one-on-one with West Chester area residents and officials to discuss community concerns

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regarding the cleanup of the Skinner Landfill Site. The following is a summary of the major areas of concern raised during those interviews.

### **3.3.1 Contingency Plan**

Everyone interviewed expressed strong concern that there should be a good emergency response plan in place before any work began. Officials and community members that had been given an opportunity to review the draft emergency response plan (referred to as a contingency plan) stated that they wanted to see that their comments had been incorporated into the plan. Most people expressed concern that the first draft was too general and that they wanted to see the specifics such as who would be notified in the event of an emergency and how they would be contacted.

### **3.3.2 Air Contamination**

Almost everyone interviewed expressed concern that contaminants could be released into the air during the cleanup activities at the site. As a follow-up concern, people asked if the air would be monitored, and how often it would be monitored. Several people stated that they would like the monitoring to be continuous during the cleanup activities.

### **3.3.3 Timing and Student Welfare**

Most of the individuals interviewed stated that they wanted the cleanup work to be done while the children were not in school. They expressed concern that the children could potentially be exposed to contaminants if contaminants were released into the air. They also said that they were concerned that if there were to be a need for an emergency evacuation, it would be logistically difficult to get the children away from the area quickly. Buses would have to be called to the school and the children would have to be loaded. Several individuals expressed strong concern that there would not be enough time to evacuate the children.



### **3.3.4 Slurry Wall**

Several individuals interviewed expressed concern that the cleanup that had been outlined in the ROD had been changed and that the cleanup would no longer involve installation of a slurry wall. They stated that they could not find where in the ROD it stated that U.S. EPA had the authority to make such a change. They were also concerned that the slurry wall was a necessary part of the cleanup. Although U.S. EPA explained that the slurry wall might be added later if determined necessary, these individuals stated strongly that they believed that the slurry wall was necessary now and that it would just cost more money later. They also expressed concern that U.S. EPA would simply later "determine" that the slurry wall was not necessary.

### **3.3.5 U.S. EPA Oversight**

Most of the people interviewed expressed concern regarding the PRP contractor doing the cleanup. They questioned how often someone from either U.S. EPA or Ohio EPA would be on site overseeing activities. Most stated that they strongly believed that there needed to be someone representing U.S. EPA or Ohio EPA on a "regular" basis. One individual stated that it was important that U.S. EPA or Ohio EPA be on site particularly during any excavation activities.

### **3.3.6 Lack of Trust**

Several individuals interviewed expressed a strong distrust of both U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA and did not trust members of either agency to monitor the cleanup activities at the site. They stated that they were concerned that they did not have someone on the site during the cleanup watching out for the community. They requested that someone representing the community be permitted on site to observe the cleanup activities.

### **3.3.7 Clay vs. Synthetic Membrane Cap**

A few individuals interviewed stated they believed a clay cap would be more effective than the synthetic membrane cap that U.S. EPA has approved to be installed at the site. Some expressed concern that the

synthetic liner could shift as the cap settles causing it to be less effective. Others expressed concern that the synthetic liner could be punctured.

### **3.3.8 Ground-Water Contamination**

A few individuals questioned whether the site had caused ground-water contamination in the area and if so, if U.S. EPA expected the cleanup to eliminate the potential for the site to cause any future contamination of the ground water.

### **3.3.9 Health Survey**

Several people interviewed questioned whether a health survey had been conducted. Once told that a health survey had been conducted, they asked whether the survey showed any potential health concerns associated with the site. A couple of individuals who were familiar with the health survey that had been conducted stated that they believed it was not an effective survey because no "new" information was gathered. One individual that lived near the site stated that a number of her parents' friends that lived near the site had died of cancer. This individual expressed concern that these incidences of cancer could be associated with the site.

### **3.3.10 Increased Traffic**

A couple of individuals expressed concern that there would be increased truck traffic in the area due to the cleanup.

### **3.3.11 Access to U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA Staff**

One person who lived near the site questioned whether residents would have access to U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA staff located on site during the cleanup. This individual expressed concern that if U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA trailers were located downhill on the site, the public would not be able to stop in and talk with them regarding any concerns that might arise during the cleanup.

### **3.3.12 Incineration**

Many of the people interviewed stated that they were glad that the cleanup no longer involved incineration of the wastes. They stated that they believed that containment of the waste was more appropriate for the site.

### **3.3.13 Final Cleanup Decision**

Most individuals interviewed stated that they were comfortable with the current approach to the cleanup at the site, despite concerns they raised, as long as most of the cleanup activities were conducted when school is not in session and that the community comments are incorporated into the contingency plan.

## **4. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM**

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during upcoming activities at the site. They are intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the Skinner Landfill Site and, at appropriate times, have an opportunity for input during the cleanup process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

### **4.1 ENLIST THE SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION OF TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS**

Township officials and community leaders provide a valuable resource in U.S. EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concerns. Local officials' and community leaders' frequent contact with residents provide direct lines of communication in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to U.S. EPA. It is essential that local officials be regularly and fully informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involved in a community involvement program include: the Township Administrator, Township Trustees, Fire Chief, Police Chief; and Superintendent of the Lakota Local School District (The addresses and phone numbers of these individuals are listed in Attachment C of this CIP).

### **4.2 IDENTIFY AND ASSESS CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF THE SITE**

Information regarding citizen concern and perception of the site is important. At this time, the areas of concern are: the perceived omission of the slurry wall, student safety, proper oversight, and potential health risks. Understanding these concerns will help U.S. EPA focus the level of

effort for community involvement at the site. It is important to plan community involvement activities that will promote participation from members of the community. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

#### **4.3 PROVIDE FOLLOW-UP EXPLANATIONS ABOUT TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTAMINANTS**

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to all area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. Where information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements or the sensitivity of enforcement proceedings, a clear and simple explanation as to why the information must be withheld is in order. A written, basic description and discussion of any contaminants connected with the Skinner Landfill, should be provided so that residents understand possible threats to the public near or on the site. The community involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, U.S. EPA should continue to maintain a single point of contact.

#### **4.4 INFORM THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PROCEDURES, POLICIES, AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM**

Many individuals interviewed regarding the Skinner Landfill Site did not fully understand the Superfund program. To dispel possible confusion about U.S. EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Superfund process. The general public should be informed of the environmental and enforcement laws U.S. EPA is required to follow. U.S. EPA terms, acronyms, policies, and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress. U.S. EPA should make the public aware of the following community involvement requirements as outlined in *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*:

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

U.S. EPA should inform environmental groups and interested residents about the availability of the **Technical Assistant Grant (TAG)** program. The TAG program provides up to \$50,000 to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information. Congress established certain basic requirements concerning the proper use of TAG funds by a recipient group. Congress also stipulated that there may only be one TAG per Superfund site at a time.

U.S. EPA should also inform citizens on how to form a **Community Advisory Group (CAG)**. A CAG is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. CAGs offer U.S. EPA a unique opportunity to hear – and respond to – community preferences for site cleanup activities. The existence of a CAG does not eliminate the need for U.S. EPA to keep the general community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. The community, with U.S. EPA's assistance, establishes a Superfund site's CAG.

## **5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES**

The Superfund law requires that certain community involvement activities be done at designated milestones during the RD/RA process. In addition, U.S. EPA Region 5 undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication. A member of the U.S. EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be done during the cleanup of the Skinner Landfill Site are described below.

### **5.1 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS**

The process of community interviews has already set up an initial communications link between the community and U.S. EPA. Furthermore, the Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) for the site has been designated by U.S. EPA as a contact person (See Attachment C – U.S. EPA Representatives). The CIC will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials and community leaders to answer questions and address concerns that may arise during the cleanup.

U.S. EPA will provide local officials and community leaders with periodic updates on site activities. Appropriate officials and community leaders to maintain contact with include the Township Administrator, Township Trustees, Fire Chief, Police Chief, and Superintendent of the Lakota Local School District (The addresses and phone numbers of these individuals are listed in Attachment C of this CIP).

### **5.2 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH AREA RESIDENTS**

The information that residents may provide U.S. EPA about the background of a site is valuable to U.S. EPA in planning the cleanup of a site. U.S. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to interested residents and the general community. Residents may contact:

Susan Pastor  
Community Involvement Coordinator (P-19J)  
Office of Public Affairs  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

(312) 353-1325  
1 (800) 621-8431 ext. 31325  
pastor.susan@epa.gov

Scott Hansen  
Remedial Project Manager (SR-6J)  
Office of Superfund  
U.S. EPA Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

(312) 886-1999  
1 (800) 621-8431 ext. 61999  
hansen.scott@epa.gov

### 5.3 MAINTAIN INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

A repository is an information file required under Superfund that contains documents and other information about the site and Superfund in general. It typically includes consent orders and decrees, work plans, reports, and copies of applicable laws. The establishment of an Information Repository facilitates public access to site-related information. Two repositories for the Skinner Landfill Site have been established by U.S. EPA. Their locations are listed in Attachment B of this CIP. Many documents, plans, and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup are placed in the repositories.



## **5.4 WRITE AND DISTRIBUTE NEWS RELEASES**

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce the discovery of any significant findings at the site during the cleanup and to notify the community of any public meetings. News releases are also prepared at the completion of the cleanup. The news releases should be mailed to the media list in Attachment C. News releases are also posted on U.S. EPA Region 5's Web site at: [www.epa.gov/region5](http://www.epa.gov/region5).

## **5.5 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS AND UPDATE REPORTS**

Fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with particular milestones during the cleanup process, are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. These will be placed in the Information Repositories and sent to all parties on the mailing list. At least eight fact sheets or update reports have been produced and distributed by U.S. EPA since 1986 describing the various stages of the investigation of the Skinner Landfill site. Additional fact sheets or update reports may be issued to describe the cleanup as it progresses. Other fact sheets or update reports may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Fact sheets are also placed on U.S. EPA Region 5's Web site at: [www.epa.gov/region5/sites](http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites).

## **5.6 HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS**

A meeting provides an opportunity for U.S. EPA to present information and a proposed course of action. U.S. EPA staff is available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not necessarily a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead, it might be a meeting to exchange information and answer questions. Meetings provide the public with opportunities to express its concerns to U.S. EPA, state, or local government officials. Public meetings or informal, open-house-style, availability sessions may be held at various times throughout the process. The U.S. EPA CIC and U.S. EPA Remedial Project Manager (RPM) will conduct these meetings (See Attachment C). Scheduling public meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest.

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## 5.7 PUBLISHED NOTICES

Superfund requires that a notice and brief explanation of the Proposed Plan for cleanup be published in a local newspaper of general circulation, such as the *Pulse Journal* or the *Journal News*. A notice explaining the final cleanup plan was published and the final decision document was made available in the Information Repositories. A notice may also be placed if significant findings are made during the cleanup at the site or upon completion of the cleanup. Notices or advertisements also will be published to announce all public meetings sponsored by U.S. EPA.

## 5.8 REVISE THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Through the various means of communication and interaction previously listed, U.S. EPA is noting changes in community concerns, information needs and activities. U.S. EPA is currently modifying the original Community Relations Plan from August 1985 by developing this Revised CIP to reflect those changes.

## 5.9 PROGRAM EVALUATION

At key milestones during the cleanup, U.S. EPA Region 5 may evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement program for the Skinner Landfill Site. These milestones may include the completion of the cleanup phase.

## 6. SCHEDULE AND TIMELINE

Community involvement activities at the Skinner Landfill Site will be conducted by the U.S. EPA Region 5 CIC and the U.S. EPA Region 5 RPM. Community involvement activities may be implemented to coincide with the technical milestones as presented in Figure 3.

**Figure 3**  
**Community Involvement Timeline**  
**Skinner Landfill Superfund Site**  
**West Chester, Ohio**

Community Involvement Activities	Technical Milestones			
	Remedial Design	Prior to Remedial Action	Remedial Action	Upon Completion of Remedial Action
1. Contact with Officials	-----	as needed	-----	-----
2. Contact with Residents	-----	as needed	-----	-----
3. Information Repository	-----	update as needed	-----	-----
4. Assist in CAG Activities	-----	as needed	-----	-----
5. News Releases	X	X	X	X
6. Fact Sheets/Update Reports	as needed	X	as needed	X
7. Public Meetings	X			X
8. Published Notices	-----	as needed	-----	-----

NOTE: A broken line (-----) indicates continuous activities

## **ATTACHMENT A**

### **GLOSSARY**

#### **Baseline Risk Assessment**

A study, based on the results of the RI, to determine the extent to which chemical contaminants found at a Superfund site pose a risk to public health and the environment.

#### **Capping**

Layering with a material, such as clay or a synthetic material, used to prevent rainwater from penetrating and spreading contaminated materials. A cap can substantially limit potential skin contact with humans or animals. The cap also minimizes rainwater from infiltrating through the contaminated soil and landfill wastes.

#### **Community Advisory Group (CAG)**

A CAG is made up of representatives of the community with diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process.

#### **Community Involvement Plan (CIP)**

A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how U.S. EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's Information Repositories maintained by U.S. EPA.

#### **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**

A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program, U.S. EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

### **Consent Decree**

A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, that formalizes an agreement reached between U.S. EPA and the PRPs where PRPs will perform all or part of a Superfund site cleanup.

### **Creosote**

A chemical used in wood preserving operations and produced by distillation of tar. Creosote is often found as contaminants in sediment, soil, and surface water at wood treating plants, and may cause skin irritation and cancer with prolonged exposure.

### **Dioxins**

Dioxins are a large family of chemical compounds. They can be formed as unwanted by-products during the manufacture of certain pesticides, during combustion of certain waste materials, and through reactions involving chlorine and organic chemicals. Once released into the air, water, and soil, they are not easily broken down into less harmful substances. Experiments with laboratory animals have shown that dioxins are a known cause of cancer in animals. Based on animal test results, dioxins are considered a suspected cause of cancer in humans.

### **Emergency Response Action**

If a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, an emergency response action will be taken immediately to stop the threat.

### **Furans**

Furans are a large family of chemical compounds. They can be formed as unwanted by-products during the manufacture of certain pesticides, during combustion of certain waste materials, and through reactions involving chlorine and organic chemicals. Once released into the air, water, and

soil, they are not easily broken down into less harmful substances. Experiments with laboratory animals have shown that furans are a known cause of cancer in animals. Based on animal test results, furans are considered a suspected cause of cancer in humans.

**Ground Water**

Underground water that fills spaces in soil or between rocks. When ground water accumulates in significant quantities and quality, it may be used as a source of drinking water.

**Hazard Ranking System (HRS)**

A system used by U.S. EPA to decide whether a site should be placed on the NPL. The score a site receives from the HRS compares the relative hazards for different sites, taking into account the impact the site has on ground water, surface water, and air, as well as the number of people potentially affected by contamination. Sites receiving a score of 28.5 or greater are proposed for the NPL.

**Heavy Metals**

Metals such as lead, chromium, cadmium, and cobalt have often been used in the manufacture of pigments, inks, and paints. Heavy metals can be highly toxic at fairly low concentrations.

**Hydrogeology**

The study of the nature and distribution of aquifers in a geologic system. One purpose of a hydrogeologic study is to identify the direction and rate of ground-water flow.

**Leaching**

Leaching refers to the movement of water downward through the soil. The water tends to dissolve and/or suspend some of the solid material from the soil and carries it through to the water table.

**National Priorities List (NPL)**

The official U.S. EPA list of top priority hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program.

**Ordinance**

Military weapons, ammunition, and/or equipment.

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)**

PCBs are a family of organic compounds used since 1926 in electric transformers as insulators and coolants, in lubricants, carbonless copy paper, adhesives, and caulking compounds. PCBs are extremely persistent in the environment. PCBs can be stored in the fatty tissues of humans and animals. U.S. EPA banned the use of PCBs, with limited exceptions, in 1976. In general, PCBs are not as toxic in high short-term doses as some other chemicals, although severe and long-term exposure can cause liver damage. PCBs have also been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)**

Individuals, businesses, or government agencies identified by U.S. EPA as potentially liable for the release or threatened release of contaminants at a Superfund site.

**Proposed Plan**

A document summarizing the cleanup alternatives U.S. EPA has considered for controlling contamination at a Superfund site. The Proposed Plan includes the alternative that U.S. EPA recommends for the particular site.

**Public Comment Period**

A time during which the public can review and comment on various documents and U.S. EPA actions. For example, a minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow citizens to review and comment on the final RI/FS and Proposed Plan.

**Record of Decision (ROD)**

A document issued after the RI/FS that describes U.S. EPA's selected cleanup plan.

**Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)**

The RD follows the RI/FS and includes the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. The RA is the response actions that stop or substantially reduce a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that are a serious but not an immediate threat to public health.

**Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**

An investigation at a Superfund site to assess contamination and environmental problems, and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. The process consists of two distinct, but related phases. The first phase is the RI, which examines the nature and extent of contamination problems at the site. The second phase is the FS, which evaluates different methods to clean up the contamination problems found during the RI.

**Responsiveness Summary**

The section within the ROD that summarizes comments received from the public during the public comment period, and provides U.S. EPA's responses to them.

**Semi-Volatiles**

A group of chemical compounds which evaporate in air at a slower rate than VOCs. Many are suspected or known to cause cancer or other illnesses.

**Slurry Wall**

An underground barrier used to contain the flow of contaminated ground water or liquids underneath the ground. Slurry walls are constructed by digging a trench around a contaminated area and filling the trench with an impermeable material that prevents water and other liquids from passing through.

**Superfund**

The commonly used term that describes the Federal legislation authorizing U.S. EPA to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. It is also known as CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability



Act). In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act).

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**

Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

**Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)**

Grants provided to site-related citizen groups whose health, property values, or recreational enjoyment are affected or potentially affected by a Superfund site.

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)**

A group of organic compounds that are used in various industrial applications, such as solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners, and fuels, which evaporate very rapidly when exposed to air. Due to this tendency, VOCs disappear more rapidly from surface water than ground water. Since ground water does not usually come into contact with air, VOCs are not easily released and can be present for many years in the ground water used for drinking water. When present in drinking water, VOCs may pose a potential threat to human health.

## ATTACHMENT B

### INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

#### B.1 INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

West Chester Public Library  
7900 Cox Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Hours:

Monday – Friday      10 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.  
Saturday              10 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
Sunday                1 p.m. – 5 p.m.

Contact:      Steve Mayhugh                      (513) 777-3131  
                    Branch Manager                      Fax:      (513) 777-8452

\*West Chester Township  
Administration Building  
9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Hours:

Monday – Friday      8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Contact:      Paula Wyrick                      (513) 759-7201  
                    Secretary to the                      Fax:      (513) 779-9369  
                    Administrator

\*      *The West Chester Township Administration and Planning and  
            Zoning offices will be moving in late 2000.*

## B.2 PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

\*West Chester Township  
Administration Building  
9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Capacity: 130 people  
Cost: No charge

Contact: Paula Wyrick (513) 759-7201  
Secretary to the Administrator Fax: (513) 779-9369

\* *The West Chester Township Administration and Planning and Zoning offices will be moving in late 2000.*

Union Elementary School  
8735 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Capacity: 300-400 people in the gymnasium  
Cost: \$20 per hour  
(Plus \$24 an hour for custodial fees if the meeting continues past 10 p.m.)

Contact: Gerri Bolin (513) 777-2201  
Assistant Principal Fax: (513) 777-2603

Lakota West High School  
8940 Union Center Boulevard  
West Chester, OH 45069

Capacity: 400 people in the theater  
Cost: \$100 an hour  
(Plus \$24 an hour for custodial fees if the meeting continues past 10 p.m.)

Contact: Bill Dreisbach (513) 874-5699  
Assistant Athletic Director Fax: (513) 682-4134

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## ATTACHMENT C

### LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

#### C.1 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Mike DeWine (202) 224-2315  
140 Russell Senate Office Building (202) 224-6519 – Fax  
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office  
105 East Fourth Street, Suite 1515 (513) 763-8260  
Cincinnati, OH 45202 (513) 763-8268 – Fax

Senator George V. Voinovich (202) 224-3353  
317 Hart Senate Office Building (202) 228-1382 – Fax  
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office  
36 East Seventh Street (513) 684-3265  
Room 2615 (513) 684-3269 – Fax  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

U.S. Representative John Boehner (202) 225-6205  
1011 Longworth House (202) 225-0704 – Fax  
Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

District Office  
8200 Beckett Park Drive (513) 870-0300  
Suite 202 (513) 870-0151 – Fax  
Hamilton, OH 45011

#### C.2 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Robert A. Taft II (614) 466-3555  
State of Ohio (614) 466-9354 – Fax  
77 South High Street, 30<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Columbus, OH 43266-0601

## LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

State Senator Scott Nein (614) 466-8072  
State House (800) 282-0253 – Toll Free  
Ground Floor North (614) 466-7662 – Fax  
Columbus, OH 43215

**No District Office**

State Representative Gary Cates (614) 466-8550  
77 South High Street (614) 644-9494 – Fax  
Columbus, OH 43215

**No District Office**

### **C.3 LOCAL OFFICIALS**

#### **C.3.1 Butler County**

**Butler County General Information (513) 887-3000**

Patricia Burg (513) 863-1770  
Director (513) 863-4372 – Fax  
Butler County Board of Health  
202 South Monument Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

Jeff Agnew (513) 863-1770  
Chief of Environmental Services (513) 863-4372 – Fax  
Butler County Board of Health  
202 South Monument Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

Steve Soltis (513) 887-3204  
Chief Building Inspector (513) 887-5664 – Fax  
Butler County Building and Zoning Department  
130 High Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

Courtney Combs (513) 887-3247  
County Commissioner (513) 887-3505 – Fax  
315 High Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Michael Fox (513) 887-3247  
County Commissioner (513) 887-3505 – Fax  
315 High Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

Charles Furmon (513) 887-3247  
County Commissioner (513) 887-3505 – Fax  
315 High Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

\*William Turner (513) 844-8020  
Director (513) 868-2609 – Fax  
Butler County Emergency Management Agency  
200 North F Street  
Hamilton, OH 45013

Dean Foster (513) 867-5744  
County Engineer (513) 867-5849 – Fax  
Butler County Engineer's Office  
1921 Fairgrove Avenue  
Hamilton, OH 45011

Tony Parrott (513) 887-3061  
Director (513) 887-3777 – Fax  
Butler County Environmental Services Water and Sewer  
130 High Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

*\* The Butler County Emergency Management Agency will be moving to the Government Service Center in Hamilton in late 2000.*

Harold Don Gabbard (513) 887-3640  
Sheriff (513) 887-3799 – Fax  
Butler County  
301 South Third Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

**C.3.2 West Chester Township**

*David R. Gully Township Administrator 9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 759-7200 (513) 779-9369 – Fax
*Judith Carter Assistant Administrator 9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 759-7210 (513) 779-9369 – Fax
*Patricia Williams Township Clerk/Treasurer 9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 777-4022 (513) 779-9369 – Fax
*Jose Alvarez President of Trustees 9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 759-7204 – Voice Mail (513) 779-9369 – Fax
*Dave Tacosik Vice President of Trustees 9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 759-7203 – Voice Mail (513) 779-9369 – Fax
*Catherine Stoker Trustee 9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 777-5900 (513) 777-0334 – Voice Mail (513) 779-9369 – Fax
*Paula Wyrick Secretary to the Administrator 9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 759-7201 (513) 779-9369 – Fax
Scott Bressler Community Service Director 8070 Tylersville Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 759-7300 (513) 777-8960 – Fax

## LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Colonel Lynn Brown (513) 777-2231  
Police Chief (513) 777-6806 – Fax  
9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Joel Herzog (513) 759-7255  
Police Lieutenant (513) 777-6806 – Fax  
9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Denise Huffman (513) 759-7290  
Communications and Information Services (513) 777-6806 – Fax  
9113 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

James Detherage (513) 759-7235  
Fire Chief (513) 777-1157 – Fax  
9119 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Tony Goller (513) 759-7237  
Assistant Fire Chief (513) 777-1157 – Fax  
9119 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Larry Hilbert (513) 777-6145  
Project Consultant (513) 777-8960 – Fax  
8070 Tylersville Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

*\* The West Chester Township Administration and Planning and Zoning offices  
will be moving in late 2000.*

**C.4 U.S. EPA REPRESENTATIVES**

Susan Pastor (312) 353-1325 or  
Community Involvement Coordinator (800) 621-8431 ext. 31325  
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J) (312) 353-1155 – Fax  
U.S. EPA Region 5 pastor.susan@epa.gov  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604-3590



## LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Scott Hansen Remedial Project Manager Office of Superfund (SR-6J) U.S. EPA Region 5 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604-3590	(312) 886-1999 (800) 621-8431 ext. 61999 (312) 353-5541 – Fax hansen.scott@epa.gov
Sherry Estes Attorney Office of Regional Counsel (C-14J) U.S. EPA Region 5 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604-3590	(312) 886-7164 (800) 621-8431 ext. 67164 (312) 886-0747 – Fax estes.sherry@epa.gov

**C.5 STATE OFFICIALS**

Karen Bryant Public Involvement Coordinator Ohio EPA Public Interest Center P.O. Box 1049 Columbus, OH 43216-1049	(614) 644-2160 (614) 644-2737 – Fax karen.bryant@epa.state.oh.us
Chuck Mellon Site Coordinator Division of Emergency and Remedial Response Ohio EPA 401 East Fifth Street Dayton, OH 45402	(937) 285-6056 (937) 285-6404 – Fax chuck.mellon@epa.state.oh.us
Lynne Barst Media Relations Coordinator Ohio EPA Public Interest Center P.O. Box 1049 Columbus, OH 43216-1049	(614) 644-2160 (614) 644-2737 – Fax lynne.barst@epa.state.oh.us
Bob Frey, Ph.D. Geologist III Bureau of Environmental Health and Toxicology Ohio Department of Health 246 North High Street Columbus, OH 43266-0588	(614) 644-6447 (614) 644-7740 – Fax rfrey@gw.odh.state.oh.us

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**C.6 MEDIA****C.6.1 Newspaper**

Newsroom (513) 863-8200  
*Journal News* (513) 896-9489 – Fax  
228 Court Street  
Hamilton, OH 45011

Editor (513) 398-8856  
*Pulse Journal* (513) 459-7965 – Fax  
1066 Reading Road  
Mason, OH 45040

Ben Kaufman (513) 421-6300  
Reporter (513) 768-8340 – Fax  
*Cincinnati Enquirer*  
312 Elm Street  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Jim Dygert (513) 671-3000  
Editor No Fax  
*West Chester Week*  
P.O. Box 6235  
Sharonville, OH 45262

**C.6.2 Radio**

News Director (513) 961-8900  
WAIF 88.3 (513) 475-9243 – Fax  
P.O. Box 6126  
Cincinnati, OH 45206-0126

News Director (513) 542-9393  
WAKW 93.3 (513) 542-9333 – Fax  
P.O. Box 24G  
Cincinnati, OH 45224

News Director (513) 321-8900  
WGRR 103.5 (513) 699-5000 – Fax  
2060 Reading Road  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

## LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

News Director WKRC 550, Clear Channel 1111 St. Gregory Street Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 241-1550 (513) 651-2555 – Fax
News Director WLW 700, Clear Channel 1111 St. Gregory Street Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 241-9597 (513) 333-4240 – Fax
Rick Bird, News Director WEBN, Clear Channel 1111 St. Gregory Street Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 621-9326 (513) 749-3299 – Fax
Don Herman, News Director WSIA, Clear Channel 1111 St. Gregory Street Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 621-9326 (513) 381-0942 – Fax
News Director WOXY 97.7 5120 College Corner Pike Oxford, OH 45056	(513) 523-4114 (513) 523-1412 – Fax
News Director WRRM 98.5 895 Central Avenue, Suite 900 Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 241-9898 (513) 241-6689 – Fax
News Director WMOH 1450 2801 Fairgrove Avenue Hamilton, OH 45011	(513) 863-1111 (513) 863-6856 – Fax

**C.6.3 Television**

Assignment Desk WLWT – 5 (NBC) 1700 Young Street Cincinnati, OH 45210	(513) 412-5000 (513) 412-6121 – Fax
--	--

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Tom McKee (513) 721-9900  
Assignment Editor (513) 721-7717 – Fax  
WCPO-9 (ABC)  
500 Central Avenue  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Mike Horsley (513) 763-5422  
Assignment Manager (513) 421-3820 – Fax  
WKRC-12 (CBS)  
1906 Highland Avenue  
Cincinnati, OH 45219

Assignment Desk (513) 421-0119  
WXIX – 19 (Fox) (513) 421-3022 – Fax  
635 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street  
Cincinnati, OH 45203

**C.7 INTERESTED CITIZENS AND GROUPS**

Roger Baker (513) 777-6262  
Post Master (513) 777-6317 – Fax  
West Chester Post Office  
8730 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Bob Winterberger (513) 777-2201  
Principal (513) 777-2603 – Fax  
Union Elementary School  
8735 Cincinnati-Dayton Road  
West Chester, OH 45069-3136

Kathy Klink (513) 874-5505  
Superintendent of Schools (513) 874-5651 – Fax  
Lakota School District  
5030 Tylersville Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Larry Glass (513) 755-5823  
Administrator/Special Projects (513) 777-3114 – Fax  
Lakota Local School District  
6947 Yankee Road  
Liberty Township, OH 45044-9719

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## LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Richard Camp, Jr. (513) 777-2822  
Director of Support Services (513) 777-3114 – Fax  
Lakota Local School District  
6947 Yankee Road  
Liberty Township, OH 45044

Steve Mayhugh (513) 777-3131  
Branch Manager (513) 777-8452 – Fax  
West Chester Public Library  
7900 Cox Road  
West Chester, OH 45069

Joseph Hinson (513) 777-3600  
President and CEO (513) 777-0188 – Fax  
Southeastern Butler County Chamber of Commerce  
The Chamber Building  
8945 Brookside Avenue, Suite 101  
West Chester, OH 45069

Ohio Citizen Action (513) 221-2100  
2330 Victory Parkway # 305 (513) 221-2102 – Fax  
Cincinnati, OH 45206

**West Chester Coalition on the Skinner Landfill Cleanup**

Jose Alvarez (513) 779-0805 – Home  
7354 Willowood Drive  
Cincinnati, OH 45241

Larry Butler (513) 779-2211 – Home  
CLEAN (513) 243-0687 – Work  
9972 Thornwood Court  
Cincinnati, OH 45241

Chet Calkins (513) 829-9718  
Homes by Calkins/Home Builders Assoc. (513) 829-9728 – Fax  
7418 Sweetwater Branch  
West Chester, OH 45069

Donna Dolan (513) 779-0663 – Home  
8192 Lakespring Court  
West Chester, OH 45069

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Randy Krieger 7204 Elkwood Drive West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 777-2519 – Home
David Lindenschmidt Senior Engineer Navarro Research & Engineering, Inc. 6626 Station Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 779-6621 (513) 779-6621 – Fax
Daniel McCabe, P.E. President Environmental Enterprises Inc. 10163 Cincinnati-Dayton Road Cincinnati, OH 45241	(513) 772-2818 (513) 782-8950 – Fax
David Noonan Senior Vice President Colliers International 525 Vine Street, 17 <sup>th</sup> Floor Cincinnati, OH 45202	(513) 421-4884 (513) 421-1215 – Fax
Marce Osner 8700 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 777-1084 – Home
Carol Porter 6544 Timberwolf Court West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 779-2573 – Home
Linda Schneider 8819 Cincinnati-Dayton Road West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 779-8201 – Home
Bitsy Shaffner 5900 Old Forest Lane West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 870-0311 – Home (513) 777-8100 – Work
Nola Welling 7157 Douglas West Chester, OH 45069	(513) 777-3187 – Home (513) 772-0066 – Work

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Dove Wong  
6453 Millrace Way  
West Chester, OH 45069

(513) 779-8220 – Home

CLEAN

Lisa Whitacre  
6976 Gary Lee Drive  
West Chester, OH 45069

(513) 779-6026

Richard Steinau  
9677 Friar Tuck Drive  
West Chester, OH 45069

(513) 777-5983

Beth Hauer  
9740 Farmcrest Drive  
West Chester, OH 45069

(513) 759-9767